unemployment in the country, Deputy Prime Minister had expressed the view that if we cannot provide employment to all eligible persons of each family, we should at least provide one job per family so as to enable them to get the minimum facilities for a decent livelihood. This was his personal view.

(b) and (c) There is no specific scheme in Government for providing one job for one family. The question of providing employment to atleast one member of a family is part of the larger issue of generating more employment through development programmes. Government's efforts in creating more job opportunities will continue.

**Oil slick in the Gulf**

764. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil slick in the Gulf is being tracked by the Department of Space through the Indian Scientists;

(b) if so, whether the Department has already detected enormous fire and smoke emissions near Basra close to the Rumaila oil field; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) Department of Space is continuously monitoring the oil slick using the satellite data obtained from Indian National Satellite (INSAT), National Oceanographic & Atomospheric Administration (NOAA) Satellite and the high resolution Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) on a regular basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The spread and movement of the oil spillage, fire and smoke emissions in the Gulf Region are being monitored continously using satellite data from January 26, 1991 onwards. It has been observed that:

(i) OIL SPILLAGE

— The oil spill is estimated to be about 15 million barrels.

— On January 26, 1991 the oil slick had spread over an area of 650 sq. kms near Mina Saud near the coast of Kuwait.

— By February 14, 1991 the oil spill had spread considerably extending to about 60 kms in the east-west direction and almost 300 kms in the north-south direction. The oil slick has considerably thinned down due to spreading, ocean dynamics and evaporation of the volatile hydrocarbons. The thicker layer of the oil slick was observed to be extending 30 kms in the east-west and 200 kms in the north-south from Mina Saud to Abu Ali along the Saudi Coast and it was 30 kms away from the desalination plant at Al Jubayl.

— No further appreciable spreading of the oil has been observed till February 21, 1991.

(ii) FIRE AND SMOKE EMISSION

— Satellite imageries of January 26, 1991 indicated fire in the Rumaila oil field near Basra as well as in the Burgan and Wafra oil wells of Kuwait. Satellite imageries of February 12th indicated the smoke from these areas had gone down considerably while blowing towards South.

— Satellite imagery of February 21, 1991 indicated a new thick smoke emission around the Ahmedi oil terminal of Kuwait and Wafra oil terminals which has come up to an altitude of 8-10 kms and spreading over a large area above the clouds. The area covered is about 700 sq. kms, 45 kms in east-west and 15 kms in north-south.

— On 22nd February, the dense black smoke has increased and spread drastically. The thick smoke has spread southwards all the way upto Ras Al Ghar, about 250 kms in the north-south.